Citizen Science Projects (MOOC) 1.16

Woods, Mel; Coulson, Saskia; Ajates, Raquel; Amditis, Angelos ; Cobley, Andy; Domian, Dahlia

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Question	Correct answer(s)	Educator feedback (Who should be listed as educator for this quiz?	Hint step
What makes a good citizen scientist? Check all that apply. A Being curious about the world around you B Ability to use a mobile phone to collect data C Ability to follow scientific protocols or motivation to learn D Did well in science in school	A, C	Being curious or inquisitive and being able to follow a set of rigorous scientific protocols are important characteristics of a good citizen scientist. Not all citizen science projects use mobile phones to collect data and it doesn't matter whether you studied science in school or how well you performed. The key is that you are interested in science. Linda See	You may find Step 1.6 'How to 'do' citizen science, the process' useful.
What is the main role of a community manager? A To recruit new participants B To proactively share information with the community and collect feedback C To ensure refreshments are available at meetings D To collect data, acting as a role model for the participants	A, B	The main role of a community manager is to proactively share information with the community and collect feedback received. In some projects, the community manager also recruits participants. Linda See	You may find Step 1.17 'How to create a community' useful.
What methods were suggested for keeping participants engaged in a citizen observatory? Check all that apply. A Ask them to write a blog B Involve your participants in decision making C Provide free mobile phones to participate D Provide payments for participation	A, B	There are a number of ways to keep your participants engaged including asking them to write a blog and involving them as much as possible in decision making. See step 1.17 for more ways. Providing free mobile phones and payments may engage your participants but this was not explicitly suggested by us in step 1.17. Linda See	You may find [Step 1.17 'How to create a community'](https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/weobserve-the-earth/1/steps/627138) useful.
You have been tasked	B, C	The key questions to ask in	You may find [Step 1.15

with designing a project to monitor air quality with low cost sensors. What key questions should you ask? Choose all that apply. A Can companies make money from the data collected? B Who will I target to participate? C How will I engage and communicate with my participants? D Will my campaign be online or field-based?		this air quality monitoring example are who will I invite to participate and how will I engage and communicate with my participants. There are other questions you should ask - see step 1.15. However, air quality will be monitored using sensors in the field so you don't need to ask the question whether it's online or field-based. Opening any data collected as part of your project is great but you don't need to be concerned with whether companies can make money from this unless this is a specific goal of your project. Linda See	'Campaign design best practices'](https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/weobserve-the-earth/1/steps/627132) useful.
Is citizen science a new phenomenon? True False	False	The name citizen science may be relatively new in terms of becoming a commonly used term but citizen science has a long history, e.g., going back to the start of the 20th century with the Audubon Society's Christmas Bird Count as well as many other examples of amateur scientists who have contributed to science over the last century. Linda See	You may find Step 1.7 ['Types of observatories and campaigns'](https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/weobserve-the-earth/1/steps/627121) useful.
Choose all the statements that are true: A Citizen observatories are more concerned with practical outcomes than scientific ones B Citizen observatories are an old concept that are synonymous with citizen science C Citizen observatories apply citizen science methodologies D Citizen observatories	A, C	Citizen observatories are a relatively new concept and a subset of citizen science, where citizen observatories are more concerned with practical outcomes than scientific ones. Although many observations are desirable, citizen observatories don't need millions of observations to be successful. Linda See	You may find Step 1.7 ['Types of observatories and campaigns'](https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/weobserve-the-earth/1/steps/627121) useful.

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WeObserve is (single answer): A A citizen science project for monitoring air pollution B A project that brings together existing citizen observatories to learn from each other C A mobile app for observing the weather D One example of a project like LandSense, Ground Truth 2.0, GROW and SCENT, which monitor some aspect of land cover	B	WeObserve is an EU-funded project that brings together existing citizen observatories so that they can learn from each other. Hence it is not an existing citizen science project or a mobile app. Linda See	You may find [Step 1.2 'Introducing WeObserve'](https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/weobserve-the-earth/1/steps/627114) useful.
LandSense, __, Ground Truth 2.0 and __ are four citizen observatories that you have learned about this week.	GROW, Scent	In the videos you have been introduced to four citizen observatories: LandSense, Ground Truth 2.0, GROW and Scent.They are all focussed on the theme of land but they differ in the types of land-related problems that they tackle. Linda See	You may find [Step 1.2 'Introducing WeObserve'](https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/weobserve-the-earth/1/steps/627114) useful.
In citizen science, virtual projects: A take place online, and don't require participants to gather data in the field B take place online, and also require participants to gather data from the field C are only found on augmented reality and virtual reality platforms D can only be accessed through mobile applications.	A	This week we discussed the types of observatories and campaigns, as part of this, we discussed the types of characteristics citizen science projects have. Virtual projects are a type of characteristic for citizen science we discussed.	
A little empathy can go a long way. Using an	B, C, D		

Empathy Timeline at the beginning of a citizen science project can help to: A show others the exact root of the problem B look at the problem in different ways C understand other people's concerns D understand our role in the issue			